

ISKCO patent Fig. drawing descriptions 1-2-03

- Fig. 1 is the exploded view of the "vibrator bearing cartridge assembly".
- Fig. 2 is a cross-section view of the "vibrator bearing cartridge assembly".
- Fig. 3 the "vibrator bearing cartridge assembly".
- Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the "adjustable eccentric weights" which are attached to the "vibrator bearing cartridge assembly" which is attached to the "blade adapter bracket (#8)".
- Fig. 5 is the "blade adapter bracket assembly" showing the isolators (#15), "vibrator bearing cartridge assembly" (#1) and "blade adapter bracket" (#8).
- Fig. 6 is the exploded view of Fig. 5, which is the "blade adapter bracket assembly".
- Fig. 7 is a cross section of the "blade adapter bracket assembly".
- Fig. 8 is the "motor mount assembly".
- Fig. 9 is a cross-section of the "motor mount assembly".
- Fig. 10 is an exploded view of the "motor mount assembly" showing all parts and integral "built-in" handle (#17) for lifting and carrying.
- Fig. 11 is a top view of the "collapsible handle bar assembly".
- Fig. 12 is an isometric, left view of the "collapsible handle bar assembly".
- Fig. 13 is an isometric, right view of the "collapsible handle bar assembly".
- Fig. 14 is an isometric view of the "collapsible handle bar assembly" showing part numbering detail for reference.
- Fig. 15 is a detail view of the clamping and rotating areas of the "collapsible handle bar assembly" shown as Fig. 16 & 18.
- Fig. 16 detailed view of the lower clamping area.
- Fig. 17 exploded view of the lower clamping area.
- Fig. 18 detailed view of the upper handle bar clamping area.
- Fig. 19 exploded view of the upper handle bar clamping area.
- Fig. 20 **important** detailed view of the locking pins (#30) for accurately positioning the handle grips and adding strength from vibration to keep them from loosening.
- Fig. 21 is a view of the "power platform assembly".
- Fig. 22 exploded view of the "power platform assembly" showing "blade adapter bracket assembly" (#34), the "sealing ring" (#39) which keeps concrete out of the drive assembly, "flexible drive joint (#38) which allows for vibration misalignment, and "motor mount assembly".
- Fig. 23 detailed view of the exploded view of the "power platform assembly".
- Fig. 24 is a view of the "power platform assembly" attached to "blade" (#40).
- Fig. 25 is a view of the "blade"

- Fig. 26 is a cross-section of the "blade", detail is structural ribs (#42) added to blade length for increasing strength from vibration amplitude. These ribs are for blade strength, as well as to transfer the vibration energy evenly across the blade. (#46) is the "cutting edge of blade", (#41) is round end of the blade to avoid leaving lines in the concrete which is common to all blades used for finishing concrete.
- Fig. 27 is the "power platform assembly" adapted to the competitive blade design of Multi-Quip (#50).
- Fig. 28 is a detailed view of the "power platform assembly" attached to the Multi-Quip blade design (#50).
- Fig. 29 is the "power platform assembly" adapted to the competitive blade design of Lindley (Vibra Strike)
- Fig. 30 is a detailed view of the "power platform assembly" attached to the Lindley blade design (#50)
- Fig. 31 is the "power platform assembly" adapted to the competitive blade design of Weber.
- Fig. 32 is a detailed view of the "power platform assembly" attached to the Weber blade design.
- Fig. 33 is a side view of the "power platform assembly" with the "collapsible handle bars" in their unique folded position.
- Fig. 34 is an isometric view of the "power platform assembly" with the "collapsible handle bars" folded.